PUBLISHED DAILY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1841.

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Bombay, August, 1841.

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Gazette Office, Augt. 30th 1841.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Summary, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Summary to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

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All the rates will be found to have been made upon the lowest possible computation, consistent with security.

JOSEPH BERRIDGE. Secretary.

FOR CALCUTTA CALLING AT COCHIN.

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MRS. ADDISON'S WORK.

To the Gentry, Civil & Military of the Hon. East India Company's Bombay Establishment.

GENTLEMEN,

I trust the circumstances I am about to name will plead in extenuation for the request this letter conveys. I was induced to publish a work with the intention of obtaining if possible, as many subcribers as would enable us to emigrate to upper Canada, and those who have honoured me with their Patronage I beg to offer them the expressions of my best acknowledgements, though I regret to add we shall never derive any benefit from it, the Publisher having become insolvent, and consequently the whole of the subscriptions become the Property of the assignees. Being thus circumstanced, I know of no other resource to relieve us from our great distress than making a final appeal to the generosity and sympathy of the Civil, Naval, & Military Gentry of the Hon'ble East India Company's Service on the three Presidencies, in the hopes they will aid us in escaping from privations no longer supportable, and which can easily be imagined, when I state that after deducting 45 £ for a ready—furnished house, for we were compelled from necessity to dispose of our furniture, we possess but 83 £ to subsist twelve persons upon, and to purchase clothes with, and this includes 10 £ derived by a Pension from the Corporation Office to Captain Addison's Sister, as being the Orphan Daughter of a Clergyman, and who has been supported by her Brother for the last seven years. Could I have brought out another work, I should have preferred doing so ; but neither my health nor spirits will permit me. It is painful, I can assure you, to make such an appeal, but I have preferred this humiliation to seeing my children starve, which would have been the case had we not received some assistance from a few Gentlemen of the India Service, and a timely loan from Messrs. Grindlay & Co., to all of whom I shall ever feel grateful. I therefore most respectfully, but reluctantly solicit subscriptions from the charitable and humane of the service my husband had the honor to belong, to enable us to accomplish our long-desired object, which would place us in a state of comparative affluence from that of the greatest misery. Those who may be so kind as to subscribe I beg they will have the goodness to remit their subscriptions to Messrs. Leckie, & Co.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
LOUISA ADDISON.

Jersey, August 23d. 1841

ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, EAST INDIA and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 13, Waterloo-place, and 24, Finch lane Cornhill, London,

PATRONESS.

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Wm. Daniell Watson, Esq., M.R.C.S.E., late of the Army Medical Staff.

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John Finlaison, Esq., the Government Calculator.

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2. Premiums calculated for non-participation as well as participation of profits.

3. Persons assured, by paying a slight increase upon the ordinary rate (see Table V. of the Prospectus) may themselves receive the amount assured before attaining that age, it will be paid to their representatives.

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5. No additional expense but the stamp.

6. Officers serving in the Royal Navy assured on particularly favourable terms.

7 Rates of premium constructed upon sound principles with reference to every British colony.

8. No arbitrary imposition of extra premium.

9. Persons assured in this office may change from one degree of risk to another without forfeiting their policies

10. Officers and others assured at the Indian rate on returning to this country, are required to pay a hom premium only.

11. Annuities provided to the widows of officers and others upon advantageous terms.

12. Immediate annuities granted upon liberal term

13. Assurances in favour of children, after the death of both parents, provided by an extremely low scale premiums.

14. A dividend of 4*l.* per cent has been and continues to be paid upon the Shareholders' deposits.

15. Board days every Thursday, at one o'clock ; and every facility afforded for effecting assurances on other days of business.

WILLIAM DANIELL WATSON, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON

JUNIOR SCHOOL.

Session 1841-42.

Under the Government of the Council of the College.

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THOMAS H. KEY, A. M. Professor of Latin in the College.
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The SCHOOL was opened on Thursday, the 23rd of September. The Session is divided into three terms—viz from the 23rd of September to Christmas, from Christmas to Easter, and from Easter to the 4th of August.

The yearly payment for each Pubpil is 15*l.* of which 5*l.* are paid in advance each term. The hours of attendance are from a quarter past nine to three quarters past three. The afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday are devoted exclusively to Drawing.

The subjects taught (without extra charge) are Reading, Writing, the Properties of the most Familiar Objects, Natural and Artificial ; the English, Latin, Greek, French, and German Languages ; Ancient and Modern History ; Geography, both Physical and Political ; Arithmetic and Bookkeeping ; the Elements of Mathematics and of Natural Philosophy ; and Drawing.

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CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

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Lower Rates of Premium than those at any other Office that entitle the Assured to participate in the Profits, as follows :—

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Age	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
£1	10 8	1 14 7	1 19 0	2 4 3	2 10 11	2 19 9	3 11 9	4 8 0

The Bonus declared in 1834 amounted upon an average to 16*l.* per cent. on the Premiums then paid ; and in 1839 a further Bonus was awarded, amounting, on the average, to 31*l.* per cent. on the Premiums paid during the preceding five years.

Bonuses may be applied to the increase of the sum assured, to reduction of premiums for life, or for a term of years.

Policies on the lives of persons dying by suicide, duelling, or by the hands of justice, or not void as respects the interests of parties to whom they may have been legally assigned.

Assurances may be effected on any and every day, and instructions forwarded to parties resident in the country on application.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CAMPBELL JAMES DOWNER, Secretary.

TO BONUS POLICY HOLDERS.

THE PROTECTIVE RE-ASSURANCE having been again desired by parties who availed themselves (during the currency of the two last Equitable decennial periods) of the simple system originated by the ASYLUM in 1825, the Directors, to avoid the future necessity for such repetitions, have constructed scales of renewable term insurances, continuous from division to division, according to the duration of the original policy, without having recourse to new Certificates of health, or further investigation of any kind, after one present satisfactory appearance before a medical officer of the Company, thus providing, as far as possible, a remedy for the defects of the Bonus system, rendered glaringly apparent by the existing expediency for such protective re-assurance. By the adoption of this easy plan, parties may not only secure Equitable and other Bonuses, but, at the same time, provide, by such extra insurance, for any additional object that may occur during the currency of the original Policy, whilst in the event of premature death, they will have paid no more than the price of a term, with the full advantage of a whole life insurance, and realise all the expectant advantages of survivorship.

Further particulars may be obtained by personal or written application, at the Company's House, 70 Cornhill.

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NEW SYSTEM of RENEWABLE TERMS IN SURANCE.

The utmost advantages are secured by the smalle necessary outlay—the Policies being continued year by year for the whole of life, whatever the future health of the assured, at a stipulated slight increase of premium, up to the age of 70, when the rate remains stationary.

Extracts from RENEWABLE TERMS Rates for select lives.

Age.	1st yr	2d yr	3d yr	4th yr	5th yr	6th yr	7th y
30	1 6 4	1 7 1	1 7 11	1 8 9	1 9 7	1 10 5	1 11

Extracts from the EVEN RATES for select lives.

Age.	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
Prem.	1 11 9	2 2 0	2 17 1	4 2 0	6 10 10	10 8 6	19 1

ALTERNATIVE.

Two thirds, only, of the even rates, whether for select or diseased lives, or for the risks of foreign climates, may be paid down, and the balance, with interest at 4 per cent. deducted from the sum assured.

FOREIGN and MILITARY and NAVAL INSURANCE.

Distinct classifications of places, according to salubrity of climate ; a specific price for any particular place, or a voyage or voyages.

Officers whose destinations are not known, covered oaoll parts of the world at a small but fixed extra rate tpremium.

GEO. FARREN, Resident Director.

Published Monthly,

THE COLONIAL MAGAZINE

AND

Commercial Maritime Journal

OF THE

BRITISH EMPIRE

EDITED BY

R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN, ESQ

AUTHOR OF THE "HISTORY OF THE BRITISH COLONIES," &c.

England possessed of Colonies in every part of the globe, has no Magazine, devoted to their peculiar and nationally momentous interests.

Relying therefore, on the obvious want of such a work, on the high reputation of its Editor and his personal acquaintance with our colonies, the Proprietors look with confidence for the support of every individual who reflects on the intimate connection between colonial legislation and the prosperity of manufactures and commerce in Great Britain and Ireland. Published for the Proprietors, by Fisher, Son and Co. Newgate-street, London ; to whom communications for the Editor (post paid) are to be anddressed.

John Comming, Dublin. White and Co. and J Johnstone, Edinburgh.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

Shipping Intelligence.

Yesterday's Semaphore announced the arrival of the *Mobaruck Dowlut*, Nacoda, from Bimlipatam, 20th Sept.

This-day's Semaphore announces the arrival of the *Aetive*, from Baltimore 26th June.—*Englishman Oct.* 28.

Major Davidson.

We have reason to believe that this mail has brought out the Court's orders on the case of Major Davidson of the Engineers, which Government had referred for their final directions, and on the Major's account we much regret to say that the decree has gone forth for his removal from the service, but without prejudice to his claim to such pension as his period of service had entitled him to, up to the date of the publication of Major Smith's court martial. We believe it is Major Davidson's intention to proceed to England, in order to personally lay the whole case before the home authorities, but on this point we do not speak positively. Captain Fitzgerald obtains the regimental majority.—Ibid.

A mad Jackhall.

Yesterday morning a Jackhall labouring under the influence of hydrophobia, ran through the Burra Basar, biting every thing that came in its way; no less than 11 persons were severely bit, 7 men, 3 women and a little girl—not one had the boldness then to attack the beast—the streets were crowded, and the natives fell by fifties in their attempts to get out of the way of the furious animal, which fortunately ran into a house close by the Armenian street, and was there killed by a Police Jemadar named Gungaram Sing. It was curious to see those that were attacked by the Jackall, standing each over the dead body and pouring a batch of water over their heads, to counteract the virulence of the poison—they were however directed by the Jemadar, a fine strappng, up country native, to be sent to the Native Hospital.—Ibid.

Progress of Steam at Calcutta.

The new Steamers mentioned in the Overland Despatch just arrived, were laid down by the Hon. Court of Directors in October, 1840 (one in the Clyde, one in the Thames) and it is expected both will leave in all next month. They are so constructed as to form with strict reference to the lines of the *Great Western*, the most perfect sea going steamer that has yet been built; the midship part (or body) is nearly a square with the corners rounded off, which gradually is redused or tapered away forward and aft to very acute or sharp lines. The dimensions of the two Steamers are as follows:—

	Feet.	
Length from the fore part of figure head to aft part of stern, *the extreme length*)	226	0
Length of the upper deck	207	9
Length of the load water line	202	4
Breadth extremes at Paddle shaft	33	8
Height from rabbit of keel to deck	23	4
Builder's tonnage	1143	tons.
Displacement or cubical contents of the immersed body, by the *real tonnage*	1613	,,
Draft of water when loaded with 20 days' coal, stores, &c. on board	14	3
Power of both engines, (*or united power*)	351	horses.

These two vessels, as to size and power, are highly creditable to the Honorable Court. The scheme of building them originated with that truly excellent and intelligent seamen, Captain Loch, (one of the Directors,) who has *always advocated steam for India*. In the present instance his colleagues in office left every thing to his judgment. Mr. Loch had long been watching the various improvements that had taken place from time to time in vessels and engines. He therefore took the greatest pains to determine the class of steamers to be built for India; and after much patient enquiry he fixed upon the *Great Western* as his ground work, and planned the vessels just described. The *Great Western* has 55 tons (decimal) dissplacement from horse power, i. e. the cubical contents of the immersed body under water is 2211 tons to 400 horse power, whereas the new steamers have (as stated) 1613 tons to 350 horse power, which is equal to 4.6 tons (decimal) per horse power, consequently having less resistance under water to the given power. The *new* steamers will have greater speed than the *Great Western*. Steamers of 1200 tons (*Builders' measurement*) are stated to be the best adapted for general service, viz: for vessels of war, passengers, troops, &c Look at the fate of the *President*, of 2366 tons, (*Builders' measurement*) lost with every soul aboard, and her loss attributed by many to her great length, or the impossibility of connecting such a mass of materials so as to stand against the shocks of a violent sea. Many say 'the steam was so great that the probability is the vessel separated in midship.' Again, the *British Queen*, of 2016 tons, (*Builders' measurement*) somewhat a sister vessel to the *President*, has been sold to a foreign power, (the Dutch). Why was this done? Because she was weak and unprofitable.

The *Great Western* is, in our humble opinion, nearly the maximum as to size, 1330 tons (builders' measurement.) What *the Iron* Leviathan now building at Bristol will do, remains to be proved; the propellers may be termed 'screw paddles' placed low down near the keel, the ponderous heavy shafts, wheels, &c. with all their fittings taken away and the weighty and windopposing paddle boxes also done away with: they are like a pair of panniers on a donkey. This *mighty*, this *vast*, this *extraordinary* Noah's ark is 280 feet upon deck, 2600 tons (builder's measurement,) and is propelled by two engines each of 500 horse power. The President had 600 horse power, the *British Queen* has 500 horse power,—but we must call a halt to our remarks, and will only add *success to steam*, for *verily* it is the *great* modern civilizer of mankind.—*Englishman. October* 27.

We are sorry to hear, that the Master of the ship *Mary Gray* lying at Coolie Bazzar was drowned on Tuesday night. It appears he was sleeping on deck, but how he got over board is not clearly known. We believe a boy on board states that he heard a splash in the water, and that the unfortunate man was seen near a dinghee, by some people on board another vessel, who supposed the boat was about to pick him up.—*Star, Oct* 28.

Among the rumours current, relative to the Governor Generalship, is one to the effect that Lord Clare is likely to succeed Lord Auckland. Lord Clare was formerly Governor of Bombay, in which capacity, though no great fault was found with him, he did not distinguish himself in any remarkable degree. We should not think that he has grasp of mind sufficient for the important duties of the Governor-Generalship.—*Hurkaru, Oct:* 28.

Lord Brougham Redivirus.

There is not much additional information relative to the state of parties at home to be gleaned from the private letters, which we have seen; but the following extract from one, written by a very intelligent gentleman on the *right* side, who is entitled to be considered as an authority, will be read with some interest. We are glad to see it stated that Lord Brougham purposes to lead the opposition in the House of Lords. We shall now have some good "wit-combats" between him and Lord Lyndhurst:—

"The persons who have suffered most in the last election are the Radicals. Instead of being strengthened, as was expected, they are almost extinguished. Roebuck, and Warberton, unless you call him a Whig, are perhaps the only Radicals who will be prominent, in this Parliament. Wakley, Fielden, &c the destructives, will be quite powerless. The Tories have a good working majority of 80 or 90 —which, if they can keep the peace among themselves, will keep them in for the Parliament. But I do not think they will keep together. Already the *Times* has given Peel advice not very complimentary, and remonstrances not very friendly. The *British Critic*, in an article worth your looking at, if it reaches India, has attacked him with the most ferocious bitterness, and Sir Robert Inglis says that in a year he shall be in the opposition. The Bishop of London too deprecates his meddling with equcation, which I firmly believe he will meddle with. So that there are strong seeds of disunion.

"I am not sure that I am very glad of this. If Peel is to have a majority, I rather wish it to be a strong one, that we might try the effect of a real Government; for during the last five years we have had merely an executive, without any legislative powers. I believe Peel to be far more liberal than the greater part of his followers. If he decidedly quarrels with them, and a middle party is formed of our friends and his, exfoliating the two extremes, I think the fairest prospects will be opened.

"In the meantime, the Ministerial budget has made a great step in advance. It has given us all a noble cause to fight for —commercial freedom—and I have no doubt that the cause must triumph.

"I am sure that Brougham intends to lead the opposition in the Lords, and, I have no doubt, thinks that the has turned out the present Government—that he will turn out the next, and that he shall be Premier in a Government of his own."—*Ibid.*

Madras.

Masonic Intelligence.

(*From a Correspondent.*)

The following may prove interesting to our Masonic readers, as extracted from the *Freemason's Quarterly Review* received per Overland. At the 9th Anniversary festival of the Asylum for aged and decayed Freemasons, the Treasure reported the Funds to be

Invested in the Public Funds	£2,100
In Exchequer Bills	620
Savings Bank	105
Cash	120
Uncollected	150
Total	3025

Besides the Subscriptions of the evening which reached £600.

At the Anniversary festival of the Girl's school, the, Subscription list amounted to £679 14 6.--*Athenæum, Oct.* 28.

The Madras Bank.

We regret that we were unable to attend the Bank Meeting on Wednesday, and that not having received any official or private account of it, we are unable to do more than borrow the following brief and evidently imperfect notice of the gathering from Thursday's *Athenæum*.

"According to previous announcement, a meeting of shareholders, of the contemplated new Bank, was held in a (said to be) small inconvenient room below stairs, adjoining the Registrar's Office, yesterday morning: J. Minchin, Esq in the chair. Not more than about *twenty* share holders were present.

Not having been there ourselves, we are indebted to a friend for the brief out line of proceedings which we now present.

It appears that the Meeting was convened for the purpose of deciding on a representation to the Supreme Government, that authority be granted to reduce the Bank capital from *thirty* to *twenty* lacs, and the Bank shares from *one thousand seven hundred* Rupees each. It was also carried by a majority that the Directors be empowered to rent or purchase suitable promises for the proposed Bank.

A great deal of information was communicated by a gentleman present regarding the operations of the present Government Bank, from which it appears that employment is only likely to be found for *fifteen* or *eighteen* lacs of Rupees—the largest amount the Government Bank has been able to put in circulation, and rendering manifest the necessity that exists for reducing the capital of the projected Institution. We understand, however, that any reduction was opposed by Mr. Braine, who moved that the papers should lie on the table for a week or ten days, in order to allow the proprietors time to consider the matter further; but which proposition was negatived.

It was also announced that an Accountant on *six thousand* Rupees per annum, and *two thousand* Rupees travelling expenses, either had been or would be engaged in England; and that in the event of his health failing with in *two* years, the Bank should send him home free of expense. We should much like to know, in what lies the necessity for this step; and whether it is not casting a most undeserved reflection upon Madras. —*Herald, Oct.* 30.

Infantry Retiring Fund.

We beg the careful and candid attention of our military readers to Captain Mackenzie's very able letter to his brother officers, respecting the scale of contributions to the *Infantry Retiring Fund*, which appears in our correspondence columns. The gallant officer has we think very clearly and sufficiently shewn that if the graduated scale were practicable it is by no means advisable to substitute it for the one which has been adopted, and we feel that it is quite unnecessary for us to add anything to what he has so well said on this point. We may be permitted however to express our regret that discussions such as those which have been lately carrying on in two or three of the presidency journals, and which have called forth Captain M.'s present letter should be indulged in. They can lead to no good result, and they tend greatly to unsettle and disturb the minds of the subscribers to the Fund. It is an admirable maxim, "let well alone," and should be kept constantly in view by all connected with this excellent institution, which has already afforded a gratifying earnest of what it may be expected to accomplish if left in peace and quietness, to work out its principles. That it will triumph over every difficulty we have not the slightest doubt. Established as it has been by the good sense and right feeling of a vast majority of the Officers of the Madras Infantry, there is every reason to believe that whatever ordeals it may yet have to pass through, it will survive them all, and flourish when those who have sought its harm shall have no more any interest in the things which are done beneath the sun. Before closing this article we may mention that the July Indian mail arrived so late in London that there was not time to allow of the officer at home who has accepted the bonus of sending in his retiring papers before the departure of the September mail for this country. That the step has however taken place ere this there can be no doubt, and there is sufficicent coin *in hand*, we hear, for that purchase as well as another, and the Directors are now negotiating with an Officer in India for his immediate retirement, to pacify the good folks who are losing patience at the delay in announcing the fourth retirement, or second of the second quarter.—*Ibid.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

"HOW DOTH THE CITY SIT SOLITARY THAT WAS FULL OF PEOPLE, HOW IS SHE BECOME A WIDOW? SHE THAT WAS GREAT AMONG THE NATIONS AND PRINCESS, AMONG THE PROVINCES HOW IS SHE BECOME TRIBUTARY."

Surat Wednesday 3rd November 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I feel myself compelled to write you the following lines respecting our once famous city of Surat, now bereft of its commerce, her ancient buildings uninhabited and sinking into decay. No protection is held out to the poor Inhabitants nor means shewn by which they may shield themselves from their present misery Mr. Editor, God will bless you should you give space in your columns to accounts regarding the inhabitants of this place, and the Tyranny exercised by the local authorities. During the sway of the Mogul dynasty was a flourishing emporium of such commercial consequence as to attract the notice of merchants of various climes who brought thither vesselsf reighted with the choicest products of their own countries. In the year 1800 a treaty was formed between the British Government and the Nawaub of Surat. From that time the gradual decline of her commerce may be dated, in consequence of the heavy duties levied upon imports on the occasion of this cession to Mr. Duncan on behalf of the Governor General of India, a proclamation was made through the city purpoting that, from the insecurity of personal liberty and property with which the Nawaubs subjects were harassed that Prince in his anxiety to relieve them had called in the aid of Mr. Duncan who promised to carry these his wishes into execution. You must be well aware Sir, that there is a vast difference between the present condition of Surat, and its post under the Mogul Government. Three fourths of the population, through poverty, have deserted the city. The proclamation to which I have alluded above, shows that the condition of the Inhabitants of Surat was such as to force the Nawaub to call in the assistance of strangers, who he thought could and *would* alleviate the sufferings of his people. How have these expectations been realized? Like all the other cities of Guzerat, Surat has dwindled into insignificance and fallen from their ancient grandeur, these matters I should hope when represented through your Journal will attract the attention of the British Parliament and to add the means of procuring relief from our present deplorable state. I shall now Mr. Editor to make up for trespassing upon your time so long with a detail of our grievances give you a small piece of local GUPS; on the 5th instant atout 5 P. M. we had a heavy fall of rain, which covered all the public roads with water. About midnight following we had another shower which continued for about one hour and injured a great many standing crops of Grain.

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETEE.

SIR,—I throw myself with confidence upon your sence of justice to afford me an opportunity of defending myself from the wanton attacks of a gratuitous calumniator, who careless of outraging feelings or the laws of common social decency has applied epithets of the vilest character to an unoffending individual, whose only error was an endeavour to practise forbearance and patience; thus affording an opportunity for impudence to assail with impunity a person apparently without the least spark of determination or courage.

In Calcutta I joined as a passenger the ship Shaw on Shaw for Bombay. Mr Cole and a Signor Michluena (a Columbian) occupied two other cabins and with the Captain and the first mate, we were the only Europeans on board. Two nocadors interested in the ship and cargo, second and third mates with the crew being composed of Arabs and Indian sailors.

We parted from Kedgeree with every prospect of a pleasant voyage, but before we left the sandhead Mr. Cole and myself had already our fellow feeling towards Signor Michulena in defending him (although he was decidedly wrong), in a dispute he had with the Captain respecting the provisions for the voyage, and scarcely two days after we had got to sea we again rescued him from the tender mercies of the mab crew whom the nacador had already called in to resent some imagined injury Muchluena had commited. This must be proof enough with any impartial person to prove the contrary of one of the most annoying untruths this man is now circulating, that we so far forgot ourselves as English man to oppress and insult a single defenceless foreigner whom chance and circumstances had thrown amongst us, on the occasion of this disturbance, I believe our determination expressed coolly to the Arabs to defend Michluena right or wrong, prevented all future appeals for the assistance of the crew, and serves as a strong evidence of our desire to support rathe than to oppress him, and if he is not lost to all sense of truth, which I believe he is, he will not himself dispute the facts I have related above.

For some weeks after he continued making ill natured remarks and grumbling everlastingly, confining his observations however to the servants and the character of the food, till fancying himself tolerably well versed in our different characters, making in my case unfortunately a considerable error, he commenced a series of personal attaches nearly all of them directed, against myself, and evidently for the purpose of weakening the good opinion of those of my countrymen with whom I was there associated, conscious of having undertaken an expedition in which daily some proof of personal courage would be required, and a veneration for the characters of two of the mildest men that ever appeared upon the earth. I had determined many things but it would be out of place to parade here resolutions formed which circumstances of trial have found me wanting in adhereing to, and I have now only to defend a fair name in an unusual manner, certainly from calumny which now assaults it, and to expose in his true colours a man without the least particle of principle or honor about him.

After some time, mistaking my forbearance for pusalenimity, he ventured to attack me in a more valuable point my professional character, which being of course my only guarantee in a distant country of my respectability and station in Society, immediately resented by sending him a message that his conduct was ungentlemanly, and to request him not to repeat the injury or to interfere with my practice or my patient. The epithets that he personally applied to me, in consequence of this message, it is unnecessary to repeat here, but they were of the most degrading character, and such only as are applied to the very outcasts of Society, and this he repeated deliberately in the Cabin with some additions with an invitation for me to put them down upon paper, as he would not flinch from the opinion he expressed or its consequences on his arrival in Bombay.

After that time discord was the order of the day, Michluena would not be satisfied with any arrangement that did not carry an idea of inferiority, in as by our submitting to it and even refused the proposition of at all returning to the usual mess table, remarking, which is admirably illustrive of the real cause of all his discontent "that there must be then some discussion who should be served first." Only four of us and a small round table with each person some article of food under our particular distribution, and a proposition for precedency to be observed under such circumstances, may scarcely be credited, but it was actually the fact that the party pride and ill nature of this man broke up the happiness of a party, whose continual concessions to concellate him and to keep up harmony and concord, had misled him into the idea that it was not to our good feeling towards him but to the want of proper spirit on our part to have resisted his demand that these concessions were allowed. The fulness of time came and he was undeceived and consequently dare then only attack and fall out with the Captain or his servant, who poor devil used to get it daily until he was so alarmed by a threat of Mechluenas to kill some body and then attribute all blame to him that it required some persuasion of the Captain (and perhaps the idea that the disposition could not last long), to induce him to return to his duty, of attending upon him.

In Bombay he had the coolness to deny all knowledge of my card to a friend who waited upon him in the saloon of the Victoria Hotel, and it was not until I challenged his recollection personally that he chose to answer me by coolly telling me that he had seen enough of my character on board the ship and would have nothing to do with me except judicially whilst his friend a military officer surprized me by stating that he himself was a magistrate, and that I need not apply to a court of justice to redress, an injury of the character, I had to complain of every stumulus since applied has failed to excite him however more than to seek himself the protection of the police office, and I have alone left me this mode of protecting a previous good name from the attacks of so vile a calumniation, and if I have succeeded in dragging the lions skin over the care of this man and show the real character of the animal beneath, I am satisfied and I ask no more in return for this service to society than that the community of Bombay will give me credit for keeping back from proper feeling the exposure of many facts that would prove his malice and of want of truth and my forbearance all throughout this affair.

I beg to remain sir,

Your's obediently

CHARLES JOHNSTON M. P. C. S.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is hereby authorized to sign all Bills, Accounts, Vouchers and Receipts on account of the Proprietor of this Journal.

WILLIAM McDONALD.

Bombay Gazette Office. 9th Nov. 1841.

To Correspondents.

Our Surat correspondent will see that another has ascended the Editorial GADDEE since the dispatch of the communications alluded to in his letter. We never saw them and consequently could not avail ourselves of the intelligence which they contained, as however he attaches some importance to certain statements which have been thus suppressed, we shall be happy to profit by his intelligence upon every future occasion.

DATES OF THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

ADEN	Oct	12	CHINA	Aug.	2
AGRA	Oct.	30	DELHI	Oct.	28
ALEXANDRIA	Sept.	18	FRANCE	Sept	8
AUSTRALIA.			HERAT	Oct.	3
Adelaide	July	5	LAHORE	Sept.	30
Sydney	Aug.	25	LONDON	Sept.	9
Port Phillip	Augt.	5	MADRAS	Oct.	30
BURMAH.			MANILLA	July	16
Moulmein	Sept.	29	MAURITIUS	Sept.	27
Rangoon		27	NEPAUL	Oct.	22
CABOOL	Oct.	4	PENANG	Aug.	16
CAIRO	Sept.	24	PERSIAN GULPH	Sept.	29
CALCUTTA	Oct.	28	QUETTA	Oct.	12
CANDAHAR	Oct.	5	SCINDE	,,	20
CEYLON	Oct.	20	SINGAPORE	Sept.	23

"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE

Wednesday, November 10, 1841.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE received by yesterday's DAWK. The *Englishman* states upon the authority of letters received from Sylhet that Captain Gordon the Political officer at Munnipore had written to Briga-

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dier Littler for Troops, and that a wing of the Sylhet Light Infantry Battallion, together with the 36th Regiment Native Infantry had been ordered to march. A Company of the 36th left Sylhet by water for Cacher on the 21st instant, the remainder of the Corps proceeding by land on the 25th or 26th. The Brigadier himself was to accompany the Troops, but under a supposition of immediate return. A Wing of the 45th N. I. had been ordered from Deesa to take the duties at Sylhet.

MILITARY MOVEMENT.—The following movements are to take place among the Troops now in Scinde :

The 4th Troop Horse artillery embark from Kurrachee for Mandevee, whence they eventually proceed to Deesa. The 2nd Grenadiers from Kurrachee to Bombay en route to Nagotna for duty at Sattara.

The first and second Regiments of Light Cavalry quit their present stations by wings on the 15th Dec. We have not heard where they are then to be, perhaps from the inadvertence of our correspondent.

WE have been favoured by a friend with the following item of intelligence from Scinde.

Kurrachee, 26th October, 1841.

"There is not the slightest probability of the 40th Queens returning to your Presidency, for the next twelve months at least, as they are under orders, and detachments have already marched, for Candahar, to relieve the 13th. Three Hundred and fifty men of the 41st leave this on the 4th proximo, en route to Upper Scinde, with details, both officers and men, for the several Native Corps at Sukker. This place is, *just now*, a better climate than Bombay. but the want of amusement &c., does not compensate for it. Every Europe article is still very dear."

WE have much pleasure in inserting a translation of our Surat correspondent's letter. Not being ourselves versed in the Goozrattee language we are obliged to have recourse to the bilingual capacity of our Native Friends, to enable our correspondent to appear in a becoming English Garb. His lucubrations thus attired cut a figure as whimsical and different from the original as the writer himself would, were he in *propria persona* to doff *Duglee*, *Pugree* and *Heegar* in exchange for blue tights, a frock coat and white Beaver. Although glad at all times to hear from him, we must caution our friend against falling into the vulgar error of attributing the commercial decay of Surat to the defective Government of Great Britain. We have sins enough to answer for, without being required to exculpate ourselves from the charge of choking up the Bar of the Surat river with sand so as to render it impassable by vessels of large burthen; inundating the Town, or now and then setting fire to the houses. The Press is a weapon which we rejoice to see the Natives of India valuing and regard as the brightest Gem in Britain's Triumphal Coronet, the circumstances of having by the force of this mighty engine roused her subjects from a state of apathy and torpor. It bespeaks a confidence in the Justice of their rulers, which, founded upon opinion, possesses a moral influence superior to the most formidable array of bayonets. Perhaps our correspondent may find that the deplorable condition of Surat may be justly saddled upon its geographical position, which being so contiguous to Bombay has suffered by our gradual rise to our present commercial consequence.

WE observe a notification in one of the Madras Papers relative to the Hotel established by Mr. Dawson at Outacamund. This Hotel we suppose is a sort of opposition to the "Douglas Club." We wish Mr. Dawson every success, for he is a most active and enterprizing man and deserves the support of the Public.

WE understand, that a considerable reduction in the present high rates of Passage money, for accommodation in the Company's Steamers to, and from the Red Sea, is now in contemplation.

THE WEATHER. After a long interval the Northern Division of the Poona Collectorate has been visited with very heavy rain which is expected to insure a good Rubbee crop to the great joy of the Ryots whose hopes of such an agreeable consummation had fallen somewhat below Zero.

The Kurreef crops are so poor as to threaten a scarcity.

A meeting of the TEETOTAL SOCIETY was held on Monday evening at the "MONEY SCHOOL," in Soonapoor. The Venerable the Archdeacon took the Chair, and addressed the assembly at considerable length. The gist of the Venerable Gentleman's speech conveyed an exposure of the evils of intemperance, and the advantages derivable from TEE-TOTALISM. To the former might, in his opinion be, attributed the existence of every species of demoralization in Society either directly, or indirectly. For every man who had died from sheer drunkeness, the proportion of misery and moral degradation involved upon those dependent on him was as ten to one. Bacchus in England is as the Juggenauth of the East, under whose Chariot wheels thousands are annually crushed, and from the infatuation of his worshippers thousands would yet swell the numbers, were not the most strenuous exertions used to effectually suppress such blindfold idolatry. Wholesale carnage. Out of the six millions of inhabitants which Great Britain contained it was computed that upwards of sixty thousand died annually from intemperance, a fearful rate of mortality which would ere this have reduced her to a mere *name* amongst nations, but for the spread of TEETOTALISM, the consequent health, strength and longivity of its Proselytes. It was with heartfelt satisfaction that the Venerable President informed the meeting of nearly three thousand members having joined the TEE-TOTAL Society during his three months' residence in Sydney. "The glorious cause" was, he said prospering in America, New South Wales, England and even Ireland, and why should India be behind in the race. It was his intention to expend from his own private Funds a monthly sum of Rs. 100 (half in England, and half in India) in purchasing TEE-Total Tracts and sermons. For the circulation of these, more especially at the principal Military Stations where he wished them to be read, the Archdeacon solicited suggestions from his audience. He had once sent a Parcel of Tracts to a Clergyman at Madras with a request that he would exert the influence of his position in favor of this good cause, but, horrible to relate, this Christian Minister sent them back with a letter saying that he did not approve of TEA-TOTALISM, it being, in his opinion calculated to do more harm than good. Shortly after this many of his flock deserted the Clergyman in question, having in manifest disapprobation of his doctrines, taken the pledge of Total abstinence, and joined the Madras Mission. In the bitterness of his feelings the Reverend Gentleman complained to Mr. Jeffries that he had been the cause of this session—our AQUARINES nothing daunted, retorted that it arose, not from TEETOTALISM, but thro' his laxity. They, perceiving its benefits acknowledged by their behaviour the uselessness of resistance, and could not listen to his arguments. Much more to the same effect having been said, the meeting which consisted on a rough guess of about a dozen persons broke up after an invocation of the divine blessing by the Archdeacon.

YESTERDAY afternoon about 4, the Fort was scared from its propriety by a drum convoking her Majesty's Lieges to aid in extinguishing a fire, which upon enquiry we learnt was then burning in the Dock Yard. Parsees, Banians, *et hoc omne genus* gazed and stared afar off, whilst Engines rattled along at a pace the very reverse of swiftness. Dreading the fate of the Elder Phiny or Empe docles we did not venture in person to ascertain the causes of the conflagration; but have been informed by a friend that it originated in that quarter occupied by the Engineers. Such a statement jumps so much with our own surmises that, independent of the quarter from which our information was derived we think it fully entitled to credence. The only matter of amazement is not that the present fire was extinguished in a few minutes, but that we have to place it on record as the first. Did Captain Oliver ever hear of a Foundry in Wolwich, Chatham, or Deptford Dock Yards, which extend individually over a much greater area than that of Bombay? In these places even smoking under the cover of aroof is not allowed.

LOCAL.

Outrage upon Hindoo Feelings at Nassick

Great excitement is said to prevail at Nassick, in consequence of a cow having been killed, within the precincts, under the sanction of the Magistrate. More than five hundred Bramins have arrived in Bombay from that place. On Saturday last they waited in a body on the Governor and presented a petition on the subject. Nassick is considered by the Hindoos to be the most sacred place in Western India. When it was taken possession of by the British, it was expressly stipulated that the greatest attention should be paid to the prejudices of the natives—Courier, Nov. 9.

New steamer about to be Launched.

A small Steamer will be launched at Mazagon on Saturday next and will, we believe, be called the Sir James Rivet Carnac in honor of the late Governor of this presidency. She is the property of a joint stock Company composed entirely of the more wealthy and respectable class of natives It is generally supposed that she will be employed in making short coasting trips: more especially in runing between Bombay and Surat. We are glad to see the opulent natives of Bombay employing their capital in a manner which will not only be highly profitable to themselves, but also in the highest degree conducive to the advancement of civilisation, by promoting rapid communication between Bombay and it's subordinate ports.—Ibid.

European Intelligence.

Electro-Magnetic Printing Telegraph

A new application of the extraordinary powers of electro-magnetism was yesterday, for the first time, the subject of an illustrated lecture at the Polytechnic Institution. The machine with which this application was demonstrated is called the "Electro-Magnetic printing Telegraph," and the object of its construction is to enable a person in one place, to carry on a rapid printed correspondence (either by the usual letters of the alphabet or by private signals) with another place, no matter what may be the distance between the two. The inventor of the instrument, Mr. Alexander Bain, the chronometer-maker, explained its action to those assembled to witness its operations. The principle upon which it is constructed is something similar to that of the electric clocks and the electro-telegraph, the electro-magnet being the main agent in all three; the mode of working it is, however, essentially different. The particular object contemplated by the inventor of this new communicator is to afford the means of transmitting information—say, from London to Plymouth—in a second of time; and not only thus rapidly to transmit it, but to print it in a perfectly clear type at the same moment, so that any attendance at the place where the correspondence is addressed, is dispensed with, so far as the working of the machine itself is concerned. As a means of telegraphic communication its holds out a fair prospect of being extensively and most usefully introduced, although its working powers are by no means circumscribed to such an employment of them, because in large establishments, where precise orders are required to be delivered in writing, they could with considerable advantage be made use of. The apparatus consisted of a dial plate with the alphabet in a circle upon it, and a revolving hand. From this plate wire were conducted to a small frame fitted up with two electro-magnets having communication with a cylinders an inking-roll, and a wheel, the edge of which latter contained the letters of the alphabet. The wheel with the letters on it was placed between the inking-roller and the cylinders; and the cylinder was surrounded by the papers on which the printing was to be produced. These three separate parts all revolved horizontally. By moving the hand of the dial plate to the letter required to be printed, a current of the galvanic fluid was directed to the magnet governing the wheel in question, which thereupon turned round, until it presented the same letter to the surface of the paper, and a second supply of the same current being then, directed before, the wheel was made to press the letter against the paper, on which it left a printed impression, in consequence of being previously inked by the rollor, In a word, whatever letter was indicated by the dial plate was instantly afterwards printed at the other end of the wires by the united agency of the cylinder, wheel, and ink-roller. There are many minor detalis not here explained, particularly those which relate to the gradual rising and falling of the cylinder and ink-roller, in order to prevent ink being taken from the same place twice over, and any impression being made on one previously printed. The extraordinary effects narrated are all to be traced to that peculiar power of the electro-magnet, which permits the current of electricity to be established and broken at pleasure as the distance to which its force can be instantaneously transmitted is only limited by the length of the conducting wires.—(Times.)

Otter Hunting in the New Forest

On Thursday the solitude of those beautiful wilds was broken in upon by a party of sportsmen, who had assembled to partake of that thoroughly old English and manly recreation. At twelve o'clock the Hon. G. Berkeley, with his crack pack of otter hounds of the "old castle" blood, met his field at the Decoy pond and commenced drawing down the stream towards Beaulieu. A "drag" had been twice hit upon in "holts" in the forest, last on entering the manor the unerring pack "put down" a fine dog otter. The crafty animal, which seemed possessed of ubiquity, succeeded in keeping his pursuers in full chase for nearly two hours, which he was enabled to do from the depth of the stream and hollowness of bank as well as from the overhanging brushwood. Eventually he was speared in the neck by Mr. Berkeley in mid stream when the hounds closed in and soon put an end to the struggles of the voracious "quarry." The otter was one of the largest ever seen in that part of the country, and weighed nearly sixteen pounds. Among the sportsmen present were Colonels Thornhill and Robins, Hon. G. Keppel, Messrs. Britton, St. Barbe, Bennett, Powell, Compton, Sorel, &c.—(Herald.)

In the parish of Leanelly, Breconshire, including Bryn, Mawr and Beaufort, the males exceed the females by more than 1,000. This is a striking contrast to Worcestor, where the same majority is in favour of the ladies.—(Somerset Herald.)

On Friday, at Maidstone, an indictment, at the instant of a man named Edwards, in the pay of the Custom house, was preferred against Mary Martin and two men, for an assault. The disturbance had arisen from information given by Edwards, which led to the forfeiture of a vessel belonging to Mrs. Martin's husband by which he lost property to the amount of, £1,000. The lady of course was sadly annoyed at this, and on meeting the informer one day, seized him by the nose with one hand and beat him violently with the other. The two male attendants, who among many others attacked him afterwards, were convicted, and sentenced to two months' hard labour. The lady, who was also convicted, entered into her own recognisance to appear when called up for judgment.—(Sun.)

Cool.

Considerable sensation was excited in Gloucester, on Tuesday, by the suicide of a man named Hill, a shoemaker. A person accompanied him to the fatal spot, a poor creature named Brown, a tailor. They had been drinking together the greater part of the day. Hill asked Brown to walk with him towards the Basin. On reaching it Hill, all of a sudden, threw off his waistcoat (he woer no coat) and hat, and, exclaiming 'Good by, Bill," threw himself into the Basin. Brown wetn to the edge and looked at the drowning man, then picked up the hat, and sat down quietly smoking his pipe! An inquest was held on the body on Wednesday when the jury returned a verdict that the deceased had drowned himself, being at the time in a state of temporary insanity, with a strong expression of censure as regarded the conduct of Brown—(Gloucester Chronicle.)

Monomania for Window breaking

A girl named Le Sage was charged at Worship-street Office, on Saturday, with maliciously breaking an enormous quantity of window-glass. She had been for some time in the service of Mr. Madding, a tradesman, in penley streets Bethnal-green, who had suffered by the breakage of his windows during the last six weeks, as had also several persons, his immediate neighbours, by stones and pieces of brick thrown through the glass. Repeated complaints were made, to the police, but the perpetrator remained undiscovered though thirty or forty people were on the look-out. While they were all there the window-breaking still increased one person had no less than thirty squares broken, another twenty, besides other sufferers. The prisoner had shown great anxiety to discover the offender and had passed unnoticed. At length it was observed that stones were thrown through the glass from the inside of a room, in Mr. Madding's house, and a person named Miller, who had gone in to the house with a view to the discovery, was himself suspected, and such an outcry raised against him that he was afraid to leave the place. He however, from the prisoner's demeanour, suspected her, and she being searched, a number of pieces of brick and stone were found in her pockets. She said she had picked them up when thrown in through the window, but at last confessed her guilt. Upon being questioned by Mr. Broughton, she said she had no motive, and could not tell why she had done it. She had no complaint to make of her master and mistress who gave her a good character as to her former conduct. The magistrate put a variety of questions, the replies to which it appeared the girl had never received any religious or moral instruction, but was in a state of the darkest ignorance. He committed her for two months to the House of Correction, where he told her, she should be visited by the chaplain and be taught the difference between right and wrong....(Chronicle.)

Literature.

Sir Henry Cavendish's Debates of the House of Commons during the Unreported Parliament. Fourth Part. Longman and Co.

This work, of which the first volume is now complete, we have ommitted no opportunity of noticing. Each part presented increasing claims to attention, in hitherto unpublished speeches of such men as Burke and George Grenville, Charles Fox, Lord North, Wedderburn, Savile, and Colonel Barré.

We find that some brief sentences referred to in the notice of a former part as the opening efforts of the career of Charles Fox, should have been given to his brother Stephen, the late Lord Holland's father. The mistake is corrected by Mr Allen, the valued friend of the late lord.

In a few words of preface we find the mention of a discovery of no little interest:

"While this volume was in progress, the original Private Journal of John, fourth Duke of Bedford, beginning the 19th of October, 1766, with an account of an interview with the Earl of Chatham at Bath on the subject of his administration, and continued, with little intermission, until within a few days of his death in January, 1771, came accidentally into the Editor's hands. By those who had ample opportunities of becoming acquainted with his public character, he is described to have been a nobleman of inflexible honesty and good-will towards his country, pursuing candidly and ardently what appeared to him right and honourable, and equally careless of vain applause and of unjust or factious clamour. By Fielding, 'the *prose* Homer of Nature' (Lord Byron), of whom he was the protector and 'princely benefactor,' he is declared to have excelled in every public and private virtue, and to have had an invincible aversion to hear the least mention of them. And Mr Wiffin, the librarian of his grandson, the late Duke of Bedford—to whose investigation all his most secret correspondence was unreservedly consigned, with the single injunction, 'Nothing extenuate, nor set down ought in malice'—states, that of his Grace's secret generosity that correspondence discloses many affecting instances; and that, in domestic life, he was as tenderly beloved as he was devotedly affectionate. Of any public man possessing qualities so rarely found united in one and the same individual—

'The Sence to value riches, with the Art
'The enjoy them,, and the Virtue to impart'—

of any such man the Private Journal must be an object of interest and instruction; but, in the instance of John, fourth Duke of Bedford, the object of the most virulent of all Junius's savage and malignant personal invectives, it is so in a tenfold degree.

The Journal is certainly very curious; especially so, for the absence of every trace of even a ruffled temper in the midst of exposure to the rudest and and most unmerited attacks. It leaves a pleasant impression of the amiability

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of the writer: and few things could have added to its interest so much, as the notes judiciously appended by Mr. Wright.

Other original illustrations of the Parliamentary history in George the Thirds reign, have also rewarded Mr Wright.'s industry and zeal, and give value to the part before us. A specmen of Lord Bute's oratorical talent is at last supplied, from the paper of Sir James Caldwell: and the manuscript of a family memoir of Burke's friend. Dowdeswell, gives us a quantity of improrttant as well as interesting matter, concerning the unhappy administration of Lord Rockingham.

Burke's great struggle to obtain for the English people the secure enjoyment of the right of publishing the debates and proceedings in Parliament, will no doubt, give value and interest to the next volume of these Debates.

The Remorse of Orestes, King of Argos, Lacedemon, Mycenæ and Sicyon, Son of Agmemnon, Whittaker and Co.

In this little book is told the story of Orestes, after the manner of Fenelon: perhaps we should rather say, after the mauner in which Charles lamb designed his 'Supplement to Telemachus, from old Chapman's version of the Odyssey.

The chief groundwork, here, has been the old Greek tragedies. Their simple, vigorous, manly style, is for the most partimitated: and with some success. It is a trade which will excite interest in the young, and give pleasure even to the scholar.

With the sad fate of Orestes are interwoven other legends of the earlier days of Greece, all bearing, more or less, on her olc iron riddle of Destiny. To show how the tale is told, we take the accoount of the discomfittre of the Sphyez by Edipus, in the reign of Creon---from the narrative sung by Tiresias to beguile the voyage of Agamemnkn, as he returns from Troy.

"On a sudden the dreadful voice of the sphynx was heard proposing the first enigma.

"'Who is that fruitful mother, the wife of two husbands, one from the north, and the other from the south, by whom she has an equal number of children, those by her northern husband being all sons, and, by her southern husband all daughters?'.

"A solemn silence ensued. The elders gathered together in groups. They cast about in their minds to discover the solution. Their conjectures wandered from the children to their fathers, and from their fathers to their mother. At last the best solution they could find was that the mother was the earth; that her two husbands were the sun and moon, and that her children were the days and nights; the days, they said, are her sons, because the male divinity, Phœbus, is the god of day; and the nights are her daughters, because Diana is the goddess of night; but they could not reconcile this solution to the other conditions of the ænigma, by explaining in what manner the moon, being feminine, could be regarded as one of the husbands of the earth, or how the sun could be said to come from the north, and the moon from the south.

"The dreadful voice of the sphynx was again heard proposing the second ænigma.

"'What is that animal which in the morning goes on four legs, at noon on two, and in the evening, on three?'

"The elders were more puzzled with this ænigma than with the first. They were unable to take the first step towards a solution. They discussed the nature and qualities of an ænigma, with a view to establish a definition of it, according to the method of the eastern philosophers. Some said that an ænigma is an inverted syllogism, and that the equivoque lies in the major proposition; others, partly agreeing with these, said that the equivoque lies in the second term, or the minor. Others again said that an ænigma is a proposition in which the data are latent; and that when found, the proposition either is self evident, or becomes demonstrated. Œdipus heard their discussions, but did not join in them. He rather agreed with the last arguers; he considered that the data were expressed figuratively; and he betook himself to discover their meaning. As he sat, he reclined his head on his knees; he covered his face with his hands, to exclude the view of the surrounding objects, and became abstracted in his own thoughts. The assembled people wandered about the hall. They said among themselves that the sphynx was inspired by the infernal divinities with a super-human capacity; that their calamities were beyond the reach of relief from man. That their own sages and philosophers, were unable to expound the perplexing questions, and that they must submit to the forfeiture which they had agreed to yield. The virgins who had been selected for the sacrifice were already prepared and brought forth, to be given up to the monster.

"Again its voice was heard demanding answers to the ænigmas, or in default of them, the render of the forfeiture. The ancients resumed their seats, and the assembly stood round expecting, with sorrow and heaviness, the same result which had taken place in the preceding year. Œdipus, who remained in the same bending posture, was roused as from a trance by the loud voice of Euphemon. 'If this stranger,' said he, can solve the ænigmas, it is now the time to do so; otherwise, let him declare his inability, and no longer keep us in suspense.'

"Œdipus rose slowly from his seat; the assembly gazed upon him without hope or benefit. The eyes of Œdipus met the very glance of the sphynx itself, glaring at him through the columns of the building.

"'The year, he said' is a fruitful mother, the wife of two husbands, one from the north and the other from the south, by whom she has an equal number of children; those by her northern husband being all sons, and by her southern husband, all daughters; the days are her sons, whose colour is white, which complexion they must derive from a northern father; the daughters are the nights, who derive their Ethiopian hue from their southern father. The days are her sons, for they are typified by Apollo, the god of day; and the nights are her daughters for they are signified by Diana, the goddess of night.'

"The sphynx uttered deep groans, and writhed with convulsive contortions. A thick smoke issued from its mouth, and nostrils. Œdipus, unmoved, proceeded. 'Man,' he said, 'is that animal which in the morning goes on four legs at noon on two and in the evening on three. The morning means his infancy; noon, his manhood; and the evening, his old age. In his infancy he crawls upon his hands and feet; in his manhood he walks erect; and in his old age he uses a staff.'

"The sphynx uttered piercing shrieks, with which the varilted roof resounded. Flames darted forth from its mouth. It fell prostrate on the ground. Its internal rfres penetrated its vitals and consumed all its flesby parts to ashes. Nothing remained but its adamantine scales, and its ribs of brass fused with gold. Thus were the Thebans rid of that dreadful scourge."—*Ibid.*

Mawwormism.

In the Evangelical Magazine for the present month,, we find in their advertisement appeals the following, which certainly to our unsophisticated minds far out-Herods, Herod, Ex. gratia:—"To the Christian:—Matt. v. 42.—A pious person, in a respectable business, is in difficulty, and in answer to prayer has been directed, he believes, to take this means of seeking the gift of One Hundred Pounds from one or more Christian friends. He could borrow, but that will not answer his present purpose! Inquiry may be madeof M. N., at Mr, Whereat's, bookseller, Bristol."—(Sun.)

Novel Excursion.

On Monday a special train left Birmingham at six o'clock, having been engaged by the Mechanics Institute of that town to convey to London five hundred persons, composed of mechanics and their families, on very advantageous terms. The parties returned on Wednesday evening, and arrangements had been made for their visiting, free of expense, the Colosseum, the Zoological Gardens, in the Regent's-park; the Royal Gallery, Lowther Arcade; the United Service Institution, and some other exhibitions. The whole charge for the trip to London and back, including the admission to the several places of amusement, was only 22s. each person.—(Atlas.)

A Wreck.

Late on Wednesday night last, a line vessel, belonging to Hamburg. called the Thérese, heavily laden, was totally lost off Ramsgate. The crew saved their lives in the long boat. The vessel was laden with coals, lead, furniture, and different stores, and left Newcastle-upon-Tyne in the latter part of last week, on her voyage to Rio de Janeiro. On Tuesday evening a violent squall came on, and the vessel sprung a leak, and sunk close alongside the Goodwin Sauds, about six miles from shore. She is stated to be insured. The loss is supposed to be at least £3,000. (Herald.)

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commission Of Lunacy.

Yesterday, a commission was held at the Gray's Inn coffeehouse, before Commissioners Phillimore, C. K. Murray, and West, to inquire into the state of mind of Joseph Ireland, Esq., an eminent architect and builder, of Osnaburg-square, now an inmate of Moorcroft House lunatic asylum, Hillingdon, near Uxbridge. Mr. Chambers, the barrister, in support of commission, in describing the symptoms of the malady under which Mr. Ireland had for some considerable time unfortunately labour ed, said that in early life he was apprentice to a common carpenter in the country, but having as he arrived to wards manhood exhibited an extraordinary skill in architectural designs, he was sent up to the metropolis, where he soon distinguished himself as a man of superior abilities and rose to eminence in his profession. In 1837, the first indications of the departure of the exercise of his vigorous intellect made their appearance by the extraordinary architectural schemes he was in the habit of indulging in, and he was also possessed of the notion that he was engaged by the Earl of Shrewsbury as the architect and builder of a great number of Roman Catholic chapels throughout the country. The condition of his mind was at length found to be in such a state that his friends deemed it necessary to call in the aid of Dr.. Sutherland, who recommended his confinement in an asylum, where he was ultimately sent, and remained up to the present period, the disease not having abated. The learned counsel then called Mr. J. A. Murphy, who stated that he was articled to Mr. Ireland, that he remained with him for five years. In December, 1837, witness first observed a change in the mind of Mr. Ireland, on which occasion he had an apprehension that his house in O-naburg-street was likely to fall down and bury the whole of the inmates in the ruins. When told that there was no danger of the kind to be apprehended he was still strongly impressed with the notion, which no argument could remove. He also expressed his intention of building extensive stabling capable of containing thirty or forty horse at the rear of the house, and he built a Roman Catholic chapel by the side of the stables. On one occasion he told witness that he had a grand idea in his head, and then he went on to describe that he intended to plant a tree in the middle of his kitchin; that as it grew up he should have a hole made in the ceiling to give it room to expand its branches, nnd adding, that when it arrived at its full growth it would be higher than the house, and have a very magnificent appearance. The witness proceeded to narrate other instances of the delusions under which the unfortunate subject of the commission laboured from 1837 up to the present period ...The Rev. Mr. Jones stated that he was Catholic minister of the Bavarian Chapel, and that he had been acquainted with Mr. Ireland for upwards of forty years. In 1837 he first observed a change in the mind of that gentleman, on an occasion that he called upon him in the discharge of his clerical duties. In the course of the inquiry four medical gentlemen were examined, all of whom related the delusions under which Mr. Ireland laboured, and gave, as their unanimous opinion, that he was of unsound mind, which as considerably aggravated by paralysis, with which was also afflicted. Mr. Ireland was here assisted to the room, and after some questions had been put to him by the Chief Commissioner, tending to show the stat his mind, the jury without hesitation returned a verdict that he was of unsound mind since 30th April, 1838.—Chronicle.)

The National and the Viceroy of Irelnd.

As there is at this moment no commanding topic before the public, the original columns of the Paris journals are necessarily without much interest. The change of Ministary in England, and the probable policy of the new Cabinet, are still commented upon, but with very little of novelty either in the observations or the arguments which are brought forward. The National has the following on the new Viceroy of Ireland:—

"One of the principal difficulties of the Tory Ministry is Ireland, and Sir Robert Peel well knows it; but surrounded as he is by ambitious nobles, he has not been able to find for the government of that county any man of the least value who has not already compromised himself by some speech for the Irish. He has been, therefore, reduced to the necessity of choosing the Earl de Grey, who must not be confounded by our readers with the illustrious Earl Grey, who was the chief of the Whig Ministry at the Revolution of July. The Earl de Grey does not in any point resemble his namesake. He has neither talent nor elevation of mind, no grandeur of ideas, nor political merit, and he owes probably the functions which he is called upon to exercise to those negative virtues which constitute mediocrity. The Earl de Grey, who is now sixty years of age, owes his tittle to the patronage of Lord Liverpool, that sorry and impotent minister of pure Tory blood. The new Viceroy of Ireland was educated in the same school. There are few noblemen in England, who profess so fervent a devotion for the Church of England, or more respect for the Primate, the Archbishop of Canterbury; but this Protestant bigotry is by no means a recommendation with Catholic Ireland. We do not meae to say that Earl de Grey is of a violent and passionate character; on the contrary, his nature is very pacific. His comprehension is limited, and his action is necessarily limied by his comprehension, but something more than a mere guarantee against mischievous action is necessary to inspire the Irish with confidence and respect; something else than Protestant bigotry is requisite to convince them of the impartiality of the government. Earl de Grea has never put hiself for ward in party struggles, and this doubtless is the reason why Sir Robert Peel has selected him. It was a mode of saying to the Irish, 'You see well that I do not wish to torment you, since I have sent to you a mediocrity which is so harmless. Yes, but Ireland knows to what faction that mediocrity belongs, and that it will be an instrument in the hands of the Orangemen. Never would this good gentleman have left the honest obscurity to which his intellectual faculties had condemned him, if he had not had a brother named Robinson. Mr. Robinson, who was an intrigant in his way, was Chancellor of the Exchequer under Lord Liverpool, and although England was at that time in a commercial crisit he always talked with the same confidence of the prosperity of the country. This prosperity was the great axis of his speeches in the House of Commons, and obtained for him the name of Prosperity Robinson. But Mr. Robinson was really speaking of his own prosperity, not of that of the country; and, indeed, affairs went on so prosperously with him, that, at the death of Canning, he became Prime Minister. He it is who, under the title of Earl of Ripon, is now President of the Board of Trade. Through his influence. Earl de Grey was, in 1835, called upon to figure in the Cabinet of Sir Robert Peel, as First Lord of the Admiralty. A Tory, well known for his First Lord of the Admiralty. A Tory, well known for his bon mot, said on this occasion, What! poor de Grey called upon to command the navy? He hardly knows how to order a pair of boots.' Fortunately the hundred days of that Cobinet relieved him of this weignty responsibility That which is imposed on him will not be lighter, for Earl de Grey has neither more sense nor more talent to cope with it than he had formerly."

Such of our readers as are acquainted with Earl de Grey, will judge for themselves as to the fidelity of this portrait. It will probably appear to those who do not know his lordship, and who are therefore unable to say how much truth or falsehood there may be in the article of the National, that the argument to show the existence of mediocrity is rather in excess. As to the bon-mot, its parentage appear to us to be at least questionable. If it was a Tory who uttered it, he was a French Tory; for, although the play upon the word commander is very good in French. a propos de bottes as well as ships, there is not the same sense in English.

The Rothschild.

Baron James de Rothschild, after his journey into Belgium, will go over to England, to be present at the marriage of his nephew Mr. de Rothschild, of London, with Mille. de Rothschild, of Naples.

The Man who is always too Late.

In the Times, (writes a correspondent), describing Sir Robert Peel's return from Windsor on the late occasion, I find the following passage:

"As the Right Hon. Baronet quitted the town he became more thoughtful, until aroused from his reflections by observing, as he came within view of the Slough station, and within one minute's drive of it, that the train by which he was desirous of returning was in motion."

It strikes me, Sir, that this passage is remarkably symbolical of Sir Robert's political career from first to last. He has always been "too late for the train," though always, as the Times pithily remarks, "within one minute's drive of it." When "the train" of Public Opinion was on the point of starting for the terminus of Catholic Emancipation, Sir Robert opposed himself to the last to the adoption of that machinery, which was to unite opposite ends of the kingdom with each other, to reconcile conflicting interests, and combine all efforts for the furtherance of the public good; and when he finds at last the impulse of the mighty machine too great for human hindrance, and that the old methods of conveyance must of necessity be "run off the road," he "books himself" by the very vehicle he has done all in his power to depreciate, and arrives at the terminus, it is true, but not by "the fast train." Again, a start is made, by the impulse of the engine of the Public Mind, in the direction of Parliamentary Reform. Supported by the old hireling advocates of that system which overcharges the public and overworks the cattle (for as such are the working classes apparently considered by their aristocratic drivers), Sir Robert, to the last moment possible, stands forward in defence of the old tortuous road through rotten boroughs and bought constituencies, and though, at the eleventh hour, he changes his opinion in favour of the new way of travelling, he felicitously continues to be, as usual, "too late for the train."—(Examiner.)

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curious Omission.

Sir R. Peel is represented, in his speech of Friday night, as amid great cheering, quoting from Sir W. Jones's well-known Ode in Imitation of Alcæus.—

"What constitutes a state?"

He gave the answer—

"Men! high minded men!"

But, as reported, he omitted the most striking part of the reply—

"Men who their duties know, but know their rights,
And, knowing, dare maintain."

Did the honourable baronet really omit this? and why?—Examiner.)

The Irish representative bishops who sit in Parliament for this session are:—Lord John de la Poer Beresford, Archbishop of Armagh; Hon. Dr. Ludlow Tonson, Bishop of Killaloe and Clonfert; Dr. George de la Poer Beresford, Bishop of Kilmore; and Lord Robert P. Tottenham, Bishop of Clogher.—(Times.)

Commencement Of Tory jobbing.

The venerable Professor Jaffray, who has held the Anatomy chair in Glasgow University for the last 52 years, contemplates resigning his chair, if indeed he has not already done so. He has "held on," like a great many other Tories in fat places, for many years, in the hopes of the Whigs resigning. The learned gentleman, to show his gratitude to the college and the country, from which he has drawn between £80,000 and £90,000, or perhaps £100,000, is now to resign, we believe, in favour of his son. Such, at least, was the contemplated arrangement some years ago.—Glasgow Chronicle.—The same "good old" plan of providing for younger Tories by the old ones will be adopted by Lord Abinger in the case of Sir F. Pollock, and in some three or four cases of very aged Irish judges, who will at length see the propriety of retiring "for a consideration."—(Globe.)

Rope Yarn.

A fine Dutch steam-frigate, the Etna, is now lying in the river, off Deptford Dock-yard. This vessel arrived on Friday, from Amsterdam, to receive on board the new patent machinery for spinning rope-yarn by steam-power (which has been so successfully established at her Majesty's dock-yard at Deptford as well as the private establishment in this country), the Dutch Ambassador having succeeded in obtaining the sanction of the British Government to the exportation of a limited quantity for the naval yard at Amsterdam.—(Atlas.)

New Steam-Boat Propeller.

We had an opportunity yesterday of going from Blackfriars bridge to Putney in the Firefly, a model steam-boat propelled on the principle first introduced by Captain Ericsson. The inventor and engineer, who is also the proprietor, Mr. Warriner, a pupil of Messrs. Braithwaite and Milner, of the New-road, was on board, and afforded us the following information:—The engine, boiler, etc. have been made entirely with his own hands. The boat is 22 feet long, and 4 feet 9 inches broad; the propeller is placed in the stern of the boat, and is horizontal. It is 22 inches in diameter, consists of six floats 8¾ inches broad, forming a section of a six threaded screw, and makes 200 revolutions in a minute. Beyond it is a false stern-post, to which the rudder is attached. There are two engines of nearly two-horse power. The cylinders are oscillating, 3 inches each in diameter, and 6 inches long. The contrivance for forcing the steam into the cylinders and the slide motion are new and ingenious. The boiler sustains a pressure of 60lb. to the square inch. The weight of the engine and boiler, filled with 21 gallons of water, are about 96 lb., and the tonnage of the boat nearly 200 cwt. It has been running experimental trips on an average of four times a-week since March last, and has travelled during that period over a space of 2,000 miles without requiring repairs. The advantages which this description of propeller possesses over the common steam-boat paddles are—first, its being under water, and therefore, in case of vessels of war fitted up with it, and going into action, the enemy's shot cannot effect it. It is cheaper and less cumbersome than the common paddle, and does not spoil the symmetry of the vessel. Capt. Ericsson, who invented this propeller, offered his invention to the late Government, but it was refused. The consequence was, that he went to America, where he is now superintending the building of a frigate of 1,000-horse power, to be fitted up with this propeller. We omitted to say that the speed of the Firefly was from 8 to 9 miles the hour.—(Times.)

Newspapers.

The following is a summary statement of the number of newspapers published in the United Kingdom at the present time. viz.:—In London—daily, 12; weekly, 69; monthly, 12; at various other periods, 18; total, 111. In the provinces—Bedford, 1; Berkshire, 3; Buckinghamshire, 3; Cambridgeshire, 3; Cheshire, 6; Cornwall, 5; Cumberland, 5; Derbyshire, 4; Devonshire, 12; Dorsetshire, 4; Essex, 3; Gloucestershire, 13; Hampshire, 4; Herefordshire, 2; Hertfordshire, 2; Kent, 12; Lancashire, 26; Leicestershire, 4; Lincolnshire, 5; Middlesex, 2; Monmouthshire, 2; Norfolk, 3; Northamptonshire, 2; Northumberland, 8; Nottinghamshire, 4; Oxfordshire, 3; Somersetshire, 6; Shropshire, 3, Staffordshire, 5; Suffolk, 5; Sussex, 5; Warwickshire, 10; Westmoreland, 2; Wiltshire, 5; Worcestershire, 5; Yorkshire, 27; total, 214. In Ireand, 70; in Scotland, 66; and in Wales 8; making a grand total of 469 newspapers.—(Herald.)

A Capital Investment.

We have heard of many and "capital investments" in our time, but none ever tickled our fancy so much as one just been put forth by the Metropolitan Anti-corn-law Association. The association, it seems, like the poor postmasters, have a stud of hacks upon hand, for whom they have no longer any work at home, and they have, therefore, come to the prudent resolution of "jobbing" them, that is, letting them out as livery-stable-keepers let out job horses. They, therefore, announce that "they are prepared to send lecturers to any part of the kingdom," at the low price of 1s. 9d. per mile, and no charge for back carriage; and the *Chronicle*, in an editorial notice, confesses that it "can imagine no mode of investing money more likely to prove beneficial to candidates for parliamentary honours!" Only think of a candidate for parliamentary honours taking so many eighteen-penny shares in Master Acland, or the more euphonious Sidney Smith! [who, by the way, has been writing some eloquent letters to the *Morning Growl*, which the ignorant have set down as the production of the Rev. Sidney Smith. The latter gentleman, though not quite a Solomon, is a very different man indeed from the Corn-law lecturer and scribe.]—(Herald.)

Corn Laws.

We learn from Manchester that the meeting of ministers on the subject of the Corn-laws promises to be very useful and very successful. Some hundreds of ministers, from all parts of the kingdom, have written to the Committee to announce their intention to be present.—(Sun.)

Society for the Discharge and Relief of Persons Imprisoned for Small Debts, throughout England & Wales, established 1772

President—The Earl of ROMNEY.

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At a MEETING of GOVERNORS, held in Craven-street, on Wednesday, the 4th day of August, 1841, the Cases of 76 Petitioners were considered, of which 63 were approved, 5 rejected, 5 inadmissible, and 3 deferred for inquiry.

Since the Meeting held on the 7th of July, ONE HUNDRED and FIFTEEN DEBTORS, of whom 94 had wives and 228 children, have been discharged from the prisons of ungland aud Wales; the expense of whose liberation, nOEding every charge connected with the Society, was 420l. 15s. 6d., and the following

Benefactions Received since the last Repot.

		£		
B. F. M. M. (per Messrs. Herries and Co.)		4	0	0
E. L. P.	A.	20		0
W. I.	A.	2	0	0
G. L. P.	A.	1	0	0
The Account.-General of the Court of Chancery under the Will of the Earl of Kerry (per Treasurer)		25	0	0
Ditto under ditto (per Treasurer)		25	0	0
Ditto under the Will of Mrs. A. M. Stafford (per Treasurer)		100	0	0
Ditto under the Will of Robert Sorrell, Esq. (per Treasurer)		264	18	11
Ditto under the Will of C. A. F. Pieschel, Esq. (per Treasurer)		50	0	0
Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., M. P. Half-Year's Dividend on 1,000l. Three per cent. Consols (per Messrs. Hoare)		15	0	0

Benefactors are received by Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Esq., the Treasurer, No. 1, Brick-court, Temple; also by the following Bankers;—Messrs. Cocks, Dorrien, Drummonds, Herries, Hoares, Whitmore Veres; and by the Secretary, No. 7. Craven-street, Strand, where the books may be seen by those who are inclined to support the Charity, and where the Society meet on the first Wednesday in every Month.

JOSEPH LUNN, Secretary

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